

A complicating factor occurred (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

India Fears Gulf State Arms Will Find Way to Pakistanis

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (UPI)—India is gravely concerned that the new influx of French and other West European arms to the Persian Gulf will have the direct effect of escalating tensions between India and Pakistan.

France, and to a lesser degree Britain and West Germany, are "economic opportunists" who are dumping sophisticated weapons in the small Arab states to help offset the economic hit of the oil crisis, a highly placed government source said this week.

India is convinced that the Arabs, who have the financial assets to buy the weapons but not the "trained men to operate them, are 'underwriting' Pakistan, which has the men but not the money in its efforts to rebuild its military strength.

Indian analysts point to such reports as a recent French sale of 33 Mirage jet fighter-bombers to the tiny sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi as proof of their fears. According to officials in Washington, the planes will be piloted by Pakistanis for several years.

Piling Up Mirages

"The sheikhs are now piling up Mirages and other highly sophisticated weapons the way they used to pile up Cadillac," a source said. "What can they possibly use them for if not to underwrite Pakistan?"

India does not appear to be worried about the flow of U.S. weapons into Iran, far and away the most powerful armed country in the Persian Gulf. The official attitude is that Iran is "responsible" enough not to make its arms available to Pakistan.

The United States, which even less than a year ago was under deep suspicion for "tilting" toward Pakistan in the 1971 Bangladesh war, is emerging as a wise and honest superpower, in India's view.

"Hats off to the United States," said one ranking government official. "They're sticking to their word to keep out of the arms business in this region."

India appears to be far more concerned about the sales in the Persian Gulf than about reports from Rawalpindi this week that China is to collaborate with Pakistan in building surface-to-air missiles. Government officials view this as possible, but more

likely as wishful thinking by Pakistani Army generals.

Similarly, the Indians are not overly worried about the prospects of a triangular arrangement in which France reportedly is to build a Mirage plant in Pakistan to be financed by Persian Gulf states. Some of the planes built at the proposed factory would be piloted by Pakistanis.

France has not given India any firm reply to its queries about the likelihood of the deal being made. However, a well-placed informant said this week that negotiations are close to completion.

"These are long-range concerns," an Indian source said. "We are far more worried about who is taking place at this moment."

The curious adjustment of Indian attitudes, both in relation to the United States and Iran, comes at a time when the nation's economy has been shaken by the mercurial rise in crude oil prices.

In pitting both Washington and Tehran on the back, the Indians may hope to win some desperately needed price concessions from the shah of Iran.

Conversely, the distrust of the gulf states may reveal that India realizes the sheikhdoms are irrevocably tied to Pakistan by the bond of Islamic brotherhood.

Certainly Pakistan's prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has spared no efforts in winning the gulf leaders to his side. He hopes to solidify these new-found friendships next month during a planned summit meeting of Islamic heads of state in the southeastern Pakistani city of Lahore.

Official Criticized By Peron Quits

By Peron Quits

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—The governor of Buenos Aires Province resigned today after President Juan D. Peron indirectly blamed his administration for the success of a daring attack by Marxist urban guerrillas on an army garrison last weekend.

Gov. Oscar Bidegain submitted his resignation to the provincial senate in the city of La Plata. His resignation was widely expected after Mr. Peron, in a nationwide broadcast on Sunday, accused provincial authorities of showing "misunderstanding, incapacity or hidden tolerance" of the nature of the guerrilla threat.

Five people were killed in the attack, including an army colonel and his wife, in the town of Azul.

Israel Begins Withdrawing Equipment West of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

of troops on the Golan Heights from similar to the Ben Disengagement plan worked out by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"Israel has accepted or rejected nothing because the ideas that Secretary Kissinger brought with him from Damascus have neither been discussed nor dealt with and won't be until this Sunday's cabinet meeting," a government official said of the Haaretz report.

According to the newspaper, the second stage of the Suez disengagement plan will begin Sunday with Israeli troops withdrawing from north of Suez city to an area near Fayid. After Feb. 3, Israeli said, the Fayid area and its captured airfield will be turned over to the United Nations.

Bald Eagle Saved in Alaska As Woodsmen Spare Trees

KLUKWAN, Alaska, Jan. 23 —A U.S. game management specialist here has helped save the American national bird.

Fred Roberts, 53, expert with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, waged a nearly single-handed battle to save the bald eagle from extinction in Alaska. In the mid-1960s, he warned that timbering operations in the 16-million-acre Tongass National Forest, the largest in the U.S. Park system, endangered the survival of the birds here.

"The eagles nest only in towering spruce and hemlock, most of them more than 200 years old. The same nests are used for years, with one still in use that was first observed in 1897."

Mr. Roberts' warnings helped spur congressional action, and now, when he and his colleague Sid Morgan locate a new eagle's nest, the tree is tagged with a large yellow marker that reads:

"Bald eagle nest tree. This nest tree is protected by the Bald Eagle Act as amended. Destruction of eagles or their nests are prohibited by federal law."

330-foot zone

Then U.S. forest rangers mark a 330-foot zone around the nest in which logging is prohibited. A large part of the nesting area is on the coasts of the southeast Alaskan islands near Juneau, the capital, and there is virtually no logging anywhere along the shoreline.

To date, Mr. Roberts has catalogued more than 2,000 bald



RUSSIAN RETREAT—View of the country house outside Moscow where Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been staying recently. The house is that of writer Lydia Chukovskaya, who was expelled last week from Soviet writers' union.

Tunisia, Libya Have Dissimilar Ways of Life

Two Disparate Nations on the Road to Unity

By Henry Giniger

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 23 (UPI)—To a Western traveler, going from Tunis to Tripoli by road, a customs man's question—"Do you have any drink?"—makes it clear that the frontier separates not only two countries but two ways of life.

A few hours before reaching the frontier, in the Tunisian seaside town of Gabès, lunch is washed down with a bottle of full-bodied Tunisian wine. At the border crossing point, the Libyan customs official is intent on enforcing Libya's ban on alcoholic beverages for its Moslem population and for non-Moslems as well.

A union of the two countries, to be called the Islamic Arab Republic, under one government and flag, was announced Jan. 13 by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya.

Negotiations Sought

The announcement created surprise and skepticism. The skepticism has since been reinforced by a Tunisian policy of moving slowly. A referendum, originally announced for last Friday, was put off for months while the Tunisians go through a painstaking process of amending their

constitution to allow for such a vote.

The Tunisians also want negotiations to iron out differences between the policies of the two countries, but many Tunisians and Libyans wonder whether these differences can ever be eliminated.

A Tunisian student on the way to Tripoli to visit relatives said that the union was a good idea since "they have a lot of oil and we have a lot of people." But he pointed out that he could take a girl out in Tunis in the evening, whereas "in Tripoli, if a girl went out with a guy she would be disgraced for life."

In Tunis, the streets and cafés are thronged in the evening and the atmosphere is animated and gay. There have been efforts to restrict the Tunisian intake of alcohol on economic and social grounds, rather than on religious ones. But a Tunisian has no trouble getting beer, wine or stronger drinks. The effort by the Libyan Revolutionary Council, headed by the assiduous Col. Qadhafi, to impose traditional standards of Moslem conduct has led to a subdued and somber kind of life in which both residents and visitors frequently complain of boredom.

Popular Move

Col. Qadhafi's move to merge with Tunisia appears popular here despite his failure to achieve Arab unity in the past, notably with Egypt. Some Libyans are hoping that the more easy-going Tunisian way of life will prevail, while for others a merger of two million Libyans with close to six million Tunisians means more power and standing than each people could achieve by itself.

Up to the time of the Libyan-Tunisian announcement, Libya had found itself somewhat isolated in the Arab world, an embarrassing position for a country so bent on promoting unity. Col. Qadhafi refused to back Egypt in the October war with Israel and stayed away from the subsequent Arab summit in Algeria. Even Libya's oil policy came under fire from other Arab countries after reports that despite the overall Arab embargo, some Libyan oil had reached the United States.

There is evidence that as Libya looks westward to achieve what it could not achieve with Egypt, the links with the Egyptians are becoming increasingly distended.

Some 300,000 to 300,000 Egyptians had been living here to help out with technical tasks, but this "colonization," as some bitter Libyans have called it, has not been popular, particularly among those who have found their advancement in government positions blocked.

Tripoli Is Skipped

There are reliable reports that a large number of Egyptians have returned home. Yesterday morning, Al Fajr Al Jadid, the Tripoli morning paper, indicated that Libya would halt its subsidies to Egypt. On his current tour of Arab countries, the Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat, has pointedly skipped Tripoli and Tunis, merely sending an envoy to those two capitals.

In an effort to avoid a new failure, there have been no forgoing tactics in evidence by Libya, nothing to show displeasure at the slow path to unity chosen by the Tunisians and nothing said

or done that might impinge the Tunisian government.

Last Saturday, Al Fajr Al Jadid said somewhat philosophically that if there were no differences between the two countries, there would be no need to make an effort to negotiate unity. The article noted that the announcement of the proposed union had sent shock waves through the Arab world and had awakened "unhealthy sentiments" everywhere as a preliminary step toward achieving overall Arab unity.

The story is substantially reliable," Sen. Jackson said. He declined to name his sources, although at one point he indicated his information came from the Defense Department.

Sen. Jackson ordered representatives of the four U.S. members of Aramco to give his Investigations Subcommittee all documents relating to the alleged deal.

Exxon Profits Go Up 60%

(Continued from Page 1)

of \$42.1 million in the fourth quarter, compared with \$26.2 million in the same period of 1972.

But Robert V. Sellers, Citicorp chairman, said the company's return on shareholders' equity, or investment, was 9.2 percent, less than the average return for the company over the previous 10 years.

In Los Angeles today, Union Oil Co. of California also announced sharply higher profits for 1973. But it said most of the earnings will go into new exploration and expanding production.

Commenting on Union Oil's 1973 profits—\$180.2 million vs. \$121.9 million in 1972—president Fred Hartley said shareholders are not "getting a bonanza as a result of these earnings."

Union Oil reported a profit of \$51 million for the last quarter of 1973, compared to \$33.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1972.

Thus 1973 showed a Union profit increase of 47.8 percent over the previous year—and the last quarter a 53.5 percent jump over the 1972 quarterly figure.

Mr. Jamieson said Exxon's return on shareholders' equity climbed in 1973 to 12.8 percent, from 12.8 percent in 1972.

"I hope this signals the start of a period in which the corporation will again be earning a rate of return on investment which is comparable to that of leading companies in other industries," he said.

Questions have been raised about the oil companies' role in the U.S. energy problems.

"The companies have said that their rate of return on investment over the last 10 years has been low in comparison with many other industries."

Mr. Jamieson said an adequate rate of return is necessary to finance expansion, exploration and capital improvements, which he said are needed to develop energy resources in the future.

Over the next four years, he said, Exxon plans \$16 billion in capital expenditures, about two-thirds of it to find new gas and oil reserves.

"It was in the Eastern Hemisphere that petroleum operations showed the largest absolute and percentage gains," Mr. Jamieson said. Earnings there were \$598 million in 1972, up from \$544 million in 1971.

"Major reasons were high sales volumes, before the Arab oil embargo in the last quarter, and a recovery of product prices throughout the year from the depressed levels of previous years," the chairman said.

In addition, devaluation of the dollar resulted in local currency earnings being translated into higher dollar amounts, and this accounted for about \$160 million of the improvement.

"Returns on Exxon's largest investment in the Eastern Hemisphere—in the Persian Gulf area—have been depressed for a number of years due to 'unsatisfactory product prices,' Mr. Jamieson said. "In 1972, for example, the Eastern Hemisphere return was only 6.7 percent compared with 11.4 percent in the United States. In 1972, the return improved to 10.8 percent, still below the level in the United States."

France Cuts Court Ties

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 23 (Reuters)—France has ended its recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court, the UN legal office announced.

At Saudi Behest, Sen. Jackson Asserts

Exxon Said to Cut Military Oil in '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said today that he has received "reliable reports" that some U.S. oil companies cut off supplies of Arab oil to U.S. military forces in November.

Sen. Jackson said he has received "independent documentation" of a Dec. 1 article in Business Week magazine that Exxon Corp. ordered its overseas entities to cut off the oil supplies one day after a Nov. 4 meeting with Saudi Arabian officials.

Business Week reported that the Saudis had warned they would fight any flow of oil by tightening the oil embargo already in effect.

The Business Week article quoted a confidential message from Exxon headquarters in New York to company representatives in Europe which said: "Under a decision of King Faisal, Aramco member companies were ordered to cut off supply of products derived from Saudi oil to U.S. forces stationed around the world."

Workforce Alert

U.S. forces were placed on a worldwide alert from Oct. 25 to Oct. 31 as a result of the Middle East fighting.

Aramco is a combination of international oil companies which drill in Saudi Arabia, including Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Tesoro.

The message stated that the Saudis had threatened to cut off the oil supply to the United States by a large airlift and rearmament there was a possibility of renewed Middle East fighting.

"The story is substantially reliable," Sen. Jackson said. He declined to name his sources, although at one point he indicated his information came from the Defense Department.

Sen. Jackson ordered representatives of the four U.S. members of Aramco to give his Investigations Subcommittee all documents relating to the alleged deal.

Harsh Actions

Sen. Jackson said the companies' actions were "harsh" to the nation's security at a critical time.

Sen. Jackson said that the oil cut occurred while U.S. forces in the Mediterranean were still on alert, although most other forces had been taken off the alert status.

"I knew it when it was happening," Sen. Jackson said, adding that it remains to be proved

whether Exxon was acting in response to Arab orders.

Earlier today, Sen. Jackson concluded that his Investigations Subcommittee has "not turned up any hard evidence that the major oil companies deliberately created the energy crisis."

He said, however, "We still

have the facts to lay the suspicions entirely to rest."

Threatened the oil executives by lifting before the subcommittee with subpoenas if they refused to turn over requested data. It is the third day of hearings.

Dutch to End Gas Rationing Feb. 4, But Plan Speed Limits

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Dutch government announced today that gasoline rationing, introduced on Jan. 12, will be ended on Feb. 4.

Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers made the announcement in parliament, adding that instead of rationing there will be a ban on Sunday driving every other week.

"The oil companies have informed me that there is a difference of 15 percent between supply and demand, which no longer warrants rationing," he said.

In addition to the two earlier Sundays a month, the government will prepare a bill to introduce a speed limit, Mr. Lubbers said.

The government has been under heavy pressure to abolish rationing. Citizens of service stations along the Dutch-Belgian and

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Norway Lifts Driving Ban

OSLO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Norwegian government today lifted last week's driving ban.

Yesterday, the government postponed planned gasoline rationing by two weeks.

Jobert Goes To Mideast, Seeking Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Saudi agreed to buy 25 Mirage III-X long-range fighter-bombers which their air force at this point cannot fly operationally.

Consumers Alliance

The Paris government appears determined to defend its position against U.S. efforts to end a consumer alliance which a turn would negotiate with oil producers.

French and British efforts to secure government-to-government oil supplies differ to the degree that Britain has adequate coal and can count on substantial North Sea oil supplies in the next few years. With the exception of Italy, France is the only industrialized nation dependent on imported oil for its energy needs.

Although the cost of Arab oil imports was invoked to justify the weekend flooding of the French franc, analysts noted that continental rivalries with Germany and Britain also were important factors in the Paris decision.

More than one French critic has noted the irony of the United States taking the lead in organizing an overall Western energy position. Logically, the critics noted, it would be up to oil-poor Europe to take the lead if even a semblance of European unity existed.

Meeting in Washington

But Mr. Jobert last week spent hours eliminating from a Common Market text any suggestion of thanks for the American invitation to attend the oil-consumers meeting that President Nixon has called for in Washington Feb. 11.

In language like that employed by Algerian and Iraqi leaders, Mr. Jobert has branded the American initiative a "provocation" against the independence of world, despite French charges that the Arab oil-producers are about to become richer than the industrialized nations thanks to high oil prices.

Increasingly the French press has pointed out that French championing of the Arab cause seems exaggerated even in the very Arab states that Paris seeks to please. Only last week Saudi oil minister, told a Bonn news conference that he hoped Washington conference would allow an eventual meeting between consumer and producer countries. This is the very thing France has tried to prevent as long as the United States is Japan have any role to play in such negotiations.

Mr. Jobert last week launched an appeal to the United Nations to hold a world conference on raw materials, which even French officials concede in private little more than a spoils party to throw up some alternative to the Nixon February meeting.

Nixon Asks Congress to Curb Oil Firms Operating Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

Information Center to collect and analyze data and report on the oil industry's activities in foreign countries.

Mr. Nixon said: "We must not permit the big oil companies or any other major domestic energy producers to manipulate the public by withholding information on their energy supplies. That information must be made available to the public, and it must be accurate and complete."

He said that, where required for national security or "competitive purposes," his legislation would provide a blanket of confidentiality. "Most of this data, however, can and will be made available to the public," he said.

The President also repeated previous requests for the creation of a federal energy administration as an independent executive agency. And he asked Congress to approve increased benefits and expanded coverage in unemployment insurance, because the energy crisis "will undoubtedly result in some dislocation within the economy."

In a separate action, the Nixon administration today placed export quotas on gasoline and other key fuel products.

Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent announced the measure said the allowable exports will amount to less than four-tenths of 1 percent of daily domestic consumption.

The decision applies to gasoline and blending agents, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oils.

Mr. Dent said the government may put quotas on other oil products, such as kerosene, jet fuel, propane and natural gas liquids, if exports exceed historical levels.

To monitor foreign shipments, Mr. Dent said, the department is continuing its system of licensing shipment of petroleum products during the first three months of the year. The licensing of petroleum exports began Dec. 15.

Alaska Pipeline

In still another step, more pertinent to future supplies than the present oil shortage, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton today signed the long-awaited permit for a 780-mile, five-billion-dollar pipeline to tap the oil fields of Alaska's North Slope.

Construction is expected to start this spring.

"With a little cooperation from the weatherman, I am optimistic that the oil of the North Slope will reach markets in the lower 48 states by 1977," Mr. Morton said.

U.S. to Continue Arab Air Forces' Pilot Training

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Despite the oil embargo, the United States will continue to train Arab military pilots, including Saudi Arabian, in this country, a Pentagon official said today.

The spokesman said the rationale for continuing the training is the hope that the Middle East nations will not be driven into a closer relationship with the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic sources said airmen from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia have been training in this country since the oil embargo was imposed last fall. Saudi Arabia is an oil producer engaged in the boycott.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Tanaka needs intensive treatment.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	6	Fair
ALASKA	4	Cloudy
ARIZONA	2	Fair
ARKANSAS	11	Fair
CALIFORNIA	1	Unsettled
COLORADO	2	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	1	Snow
DELAWARE	3	Cloudy
FLORIDA	2	Cloudy
GEORGIA	2	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	3	Cloudy
INDIANA	1	Cloudy
IOWA	1	Cloudy
KANSAS	1	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	1	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	1	Cloudy
MAINE	1	Cloudy
MARYLAND	1	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	1	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	1	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	1	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	1	Cloudy
MISSOURI	1	Cloudy
MONTANA	1	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	1	Cloudy
NEVADA	1	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	1	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	1	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	1	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	1	Cloudy
OHIO	1	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	1	Cloudy
OREGON	1	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	1	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	1	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	1	Cloudy
TEXAS	1	Cloudy
UTAH	1	Cloudy
Vermont	1	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	1	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	1	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	1	Cloudy
WYOMING	1	Cloudy

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Touring U.S. to Encourage Support of President

Jesuit Priest Is Political Missionary for Nixon

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23.—Resident Nixon's most recent political missionary is a 46-year-old Jesuit priest who does not wear clerical garb and who has an open style.

He wears the badge of the lion inner circle—a clip in his hair with Mr. Nixon's signature. He displays unabashed zeal in defending the President.

The Rev. John McLaughlin, a self-styled adviser, speechwriter, fact-finder and spokesman for the President, has been selected to move from the White House to grass-roots areas to encourage "support of the President."

McLaughlin, who is a member of the order, is engaged in what he calls "media evangelism."

It means he is to make himself available to television panel shows, radio talk shows, public forums wherever available—all with the idea of defending the President against his critics.

His official title is deputy special

assistant to the President. A former associate editor of a weekly Catholic journal of opinion, America, Father McLaughlin's role in the White House has been as a speechwriter.

A Nixon Habit

But Mr. Nixon has not been making many lately, which leaves Father McLaughlin free for other pursuits.

A Jesuit priest engaging in politics?

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The Rev. John McLaughlin

another Jesuit, the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, is a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts. Father McLaughlin lost the

Rhode Island race and was picked up by the Nixon staff. Some say Father McLaughlin, who studied at Boston College and Stanford University and won his doctorate at Columbia University, became the Nixon staff "intellectual."

The priest portrays Mr. Nixon in glowing terms, both in regard to his work in foreign affairs and his personal attributes.

Father McLaughlin spends much of his time on the tour answering questions about Watergate and related matters—Mr. Nixon's culpability, his taxes, his private papers and other subjects.

He often is asked how frequently he talks to the President. He ducks specifics by replying: "As often as I need to."

Father McLaughlin said he does not believe impeachment of the President is much of an issue, partly because, in his view, the issue is becoming politicized in the public mind.

He blames impeachment talks on the AFL-CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Amer-

ican Civil Liberties Union, the Common Cause lobby, the United Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches and other pressure groups.

Father McLaughlin said he questions the propriety of such groups when they "bring pressure on Congress" for an impeachment resolution. He said it is something like trying to influence the jury before a case is tried.

He readily concedes almost universal loathing for the news media within the White House.

When asked what defense he offers for Mr. Nixon's tax writings for the donation of some of his personal papers to the National Archives, Father McLaughlin dips into a briefcase and pulls out a typewritten sheet of paper.

It says the President merely availed himself of legal provisions and assails "the sanctimonious hand-wringing intemperance" of the critics, who charge that the donation did not meet legal requirements.

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U.S. Doctors Describe Surgery Technique
New Method Saving Heart-Defect Babies

By Jane E. Brody

MARCO ISLAND, Fla., Jan. 23 (UPI).—New methods of diagnosing and treating infants born with life-threatening heart defects are saving babies that might otherwise have succumbed to the trauma of open-heart surgery.

If widely applied, the new methods could help to save the lives of perhaps 10,000 babies a year in this country. The techniques, described here to a science writer's forum sponsored by the American Heart Association, includes using high-energy sound waves to determine the nature of the heart defect without further endangering the infant, mapping the electrical network of open infant hearts and transporting very sick babies to medical centers specially equipped to handle the emergency.

Damage to this system can result in permanent injury or complete heart block, an interruption in the transmission of the electrical impulses that tell the heart when and how to beat.

At Babies' Hospital at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, a team of physiologists and surgeons are using a simple new tool that

enables them to locate precisely the heart's electrical pathway and operate around it. The tool consists of a tube-like electrode probe attached to a scope that records the electrical potential of the heart. The heart's electrical impulses are registered on a screen and the resulting "map" is then used as a surgical guide to avoid injuring the conduction system.

U.S. Demonstrators March For, Against Abortion Rule

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—Abortion supporters and opponents rallied, picketed, petitioned and staged symbolic funerals yesterday to mark the first anniversary of a Supreme Court decision which invalidated most anti-abortion laws.

In New York City, several hundred midtown Manhattan strollers crowded the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral as a feminist group crowned a woman "pope." The bogus pontiff then issued an

"encyclical" denouncing "1963 years of blasphemous sexist oppression by the Catholic Church."

About 30 members of the New York chapter of the National Organization for Women demonstrated outside the Manhattan offices of Sen. James L. Buckley, R-Conn., N.Y., the sponsor of an anti-abortion constitutional amendment.

They carried chains and chanting: "Compulsory childbirth is slavery for women."

Intruders Attack Boy in N.Y. Home Of Soviet Envoy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 23 (AP).—Two intruders with knives broke into a senior Russian diplomat's apartment and knocked his 13-year-old son unconscious. A UN committee was told yesterday.

The Soviet Union protested the incident as "an armed invasion" and part of a continuing series of boogymen acts against Russian premises that, it said, U.S. authorities seem unable or unwilling to halt.

The United States expressed regret over the incident, which occurred Monday. It described it as a common burglary with no political motivation.

U.S. Ambassador Barbara White told the General Assembly Committee on Host Country Relations that New York police are attempting to find the two men who entered the Manhattan home of Soviet mission counselor Gleb Smirnov while only his son, Alexander, was present.

A Soviet official, Sergei Smirnov, unrelated to Gleb Smirnov, told the committee that the intruders had taken to the apartment and seemed to know when no adults would be present. "They found themselves on the 13-year-old child, threatened him with knives and twisted his arms until he lost consciousness," Sergei Smirnov said.

Pressing for Amendment

About 10,000 persons gathered at Independence Mall in Philadelphia for an anti-abortion rally sponsored by the National Right to Life Committee, which is pressing for a constitutional amendment that would overturn the high court's ruling.

Demonstrators in Boston, marching on opposite sides of the street, slowed traffic outside the Massachusetts State House. Marchers from church groups formed an anti-abortion procession while birth control advocate William R. Baird led a group of some 40 pro-abortion demonstrators.

The Supreme Court ruled last year that state laws prohibiting abortion in the first three months of pregnancy were unconstitutional. It said that abortions that were subject to state regulation. Since that ruling, 10 states have passed laws limiting the circumstances under which an abortion may be performed.

The Population Council estimates that since the decision, 800,000 women have had abortions under supervised medical care in hospitals and clinics.

24 Spanish Basques Ousted From Bayonne

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—French authorities yesterday ordered 24 Spanish Basque refugees to leave this area near the Franco-Spanish border. The order came after the group tried to stage a hunger strike in the cathedral here for the second time in 48 hours.

The attempted hunger strikes were the most recent in a series of actions by Spanish Basques here and by French Basque sympathizers to protest police action against them.

Police have made intensive investigations into Basque separatist activity in the area since four Basques claimed that they assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco last month.

Austria Allows Abortions

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The Austrian parliament today voted to allow abortions within the first three months of pregnancy. The law is part of the first fundamental revision of the penal code for 50 years.

Oil in Reasoned

Oil in Reasoned

Midway Party-Line Vote

Ervin Unit Slates Hearings On Hughes and Dairy Funds

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Senate Watergate committee, meeting in executive session, voted today to open its hearings to investigate contributions to the Nixon re-election campaign by billionaire Howard Hughes and by dairy industry operatives.

In a 4-3 party-line vote, the seven-member panel decided to accept the recommendation of Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., of the subcommittee to examine a list of witnesses headed by Charles G. (Gabe) Rebozo, friend and confidant of President Nixon.

The committee's four Democrats voted for the motion and the three Republicans against it in the first such party-line vote since the panel was formed last February.

Sen. Ervin told newsmen that the committee had agreed unanimously to again request a meeting with Mr. Nixon. It may submit written questions to the President. If no answer is forthcoming by this weekend.

Hearings Next Week

Sen. Ervin said that the hearings would be held Tuesday through Thursday of next week at the \$100,000 campaign contribution by Mr. Hughes given in Washington by Mr. Rebozo. The following week's hearings will cover a \$437,000 donation to the re-election campaign by the dairy industry and charges that it was tied to 1971 bores in the government's milk price supports.

Meantime, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott told newsmen that secret material shown to him at the White House has convinced him that former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d should be indicted for perjury.

The Pennsylvania Republican made the statement in response to reports that the special Watergate prosecutor's office has uncovered evidence contradicting Mr. Dean's testimony before the Watergate grand jury or the Senate committee.

On Sunday, Sen. Scott said that he had seen White House information that Mr. Dean was lying and would say that Mr. Nixon was innocent of some of the allegations made against him, a statement echoed on Tuesday by Vice-President Ford.

However, published reports, quoting a congressional source, called the new White House evidence insubstantial.

According to the source, the White House had offered summaries of conversations to Republicans which purported to show Mr. Nixon's innocence, but the material was never sent out. "They were discarded by the White House because the stuff didn't hold up under scrutiny," the source said.

Faceless Source Cited

In answer to this, Sen. Scott said today, "What I said to you [Sunday] is the truth and what is attributed to the faceless source is false." He added that there was enough in the secret documents to support "in my judgment, several indictments against Mr. Dean."

The former White House counsel testified before the Senate Watergate committee and presumably before the grand jury that Mr. Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up as early as Sept. 15, 1972, months before the President claims he first found out about it.

Earlier in the day, two Democrats, Sen. Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey and Sen. James Buckley of New York, ridiculed Sen. Scott and Mr. Ford's statements. "Do they expect people to believe that there is evidence floating around that would clear the President and he hasn't released it yet?" they asked newsmen.

Before the start of today's executive session of the Watergate

committee, Sen. Lowell F. Weicker, Conn., one of the panel's three Republicans, proposed that the committee renew its request to meet with Mr. Nixon.

In a prepared text of a motion to be presented during the closed session, Sen. Weicker said that if the President refuses or if there is no response by the end of this week, "individual members, or the committee as a whole, shall, in the interests of fairness, propose such questions in writing as they would have asked the President in person, for transmittal to the White House on Feb. 5, 1974."

The Connecticut Republican noted that the committee had asked "on at least two or three occasions yesterday by the President in the past to meet with the President but 'no response either in the affirmative or the negative.'"

Sen. Weicker said earlier in the week that he felt that only if there were very important matters to be brought up should the hearings continue. Otherwise "it would cheapen the work we have done," he added.

Conclusion Date 'Impossible'

The committee is due to conclude its investigation and issue a report by Feb. 28 but Sen. Ervin and other members have said this would be impossible.

Sen. Ervin said today that the deadline would have to be extended due to what he described as the failure of the White House to cooperate with the panel, denying it tapes and documents in the President's possession.

In other Watergate-related developments:

● The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., told newsmen that his panel's impeachment probe could be delayed almost a year if it is not allowed access to evidence gathered by the special prosecutor's office. However, Rodino expressed the hope that some arrangement can be worked out with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

● President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, Kenneth Cole, in a television interview, said: "The President has been very clear that he doesn't have any intention of resigning."

Mr. Cole said that he believed that Mr. Nixon's low standing in recent public-opinion polls reflects a lack of understanding by the American people of the positive achievements of the administration and added that it was the job of the people in government to go across "the kinds of things the President is trying to do."

● A former aide to President Nixon predicted that convicted Watergate conspirator Neil (Bud) Krogh will soon "spill his guts" in a confession that could lead to President Nixon's impeachment.

Edward Morgan, who resigned his Treasury Department post on Friday over Watergate's impact on the government, made the prediction in an interview with the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Morgan said he thought Krogh, a close friend of his, would talk about the White House "plumbers" operation that led to his conviction on a guilty plea of one conspiracy charge. Krogh faces sentencing tomorrow.

"Bud's confession and the tape exposures will probably do the President in," Mr. Morgan told the Journal. He said he considers impeachment inevitable.

● Special prosecutor Leon W. Jaworski announced that Dean will be "a major government witness" in the perjury trial of former presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin.

Mr. Chapin pleaded not guilty last Nov. 29 to four counts of lying to a grand jury about the activities of political saboteur Donald H. Segretti during the 1972 Florida Democratic presidential primary.

● Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, R., N.J., one of 18 Republican congressmen who met with President Nixon yesterday, quoted the President as saying in reference to impeachment: "There is a time to be timid. There is a time to be conciliatory. There is a time to fly. And there is a time to fight. And I'm going to fight like hell."



DESERT PATROL—Apart from the heat and the sand, it must be an easy life for members of Botswana's police camel corps, with very few parking infringements and speeding violations in the Kalahari Desert whose 60,000 square miles are their beat.

Files Complaint With California Agency

Tax Aide Charges Nixon Got Favoritism

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—California tax authorities filed a complaint yesterday with the State Franchise Tax Board against Mr. Nixon's state income tax status. Last year, Mr. Bennett held the Board of Equalization's rotating seat on the Franchise Tax Board, which collects California income taxes.

William M. Bennett, a Democrat and an elected member of the State Board of Equalization, which helps to set property-tax rates in California, filed with the State Franchise Tax Board yesterday "a complaint on behalf of California taxpayers" about Mr. Nixon's state income tax status.

Mr. Bennett said that he had paid no income taxes in the District of Columbia. Nor had he paid intangible personal property taxes in Florida, where he owns another home.

Mr. Bennett's complaint attacked the explanation offered in Mr. Nixon's behalf. That explanation was that District of Columbia income-tax laws do not apply to elected officials or to those appointed subject to Senate confirmation and that Mr. Nixon's main residence is the White House, not his home in San Clemente.

Nixons realized a profit of \$142,912 on the sale of their New York apartment in 1969, they paid no federal income tax. Mr. Nixon said "under penalty of perjury" that the money was reinvested in his home at San Clemente, which was his principal residence and thus enabled the Nixons to avoid the tax, Mr. Bennett said.

"How can Richard M. Nixon avoid tax payments to New York or to Florida or to the District of Columbia or California?" Mr. Bennett asked.

U.S. Hotel Finds Party Role in Drinking Habits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—At a meeting yesterday of Democratic and Republican leaders to discuss methods of financing national conventions, Democratic chairman Robert Strauss told this story:

"The executives of a Chicago hotel checked the books the last time both parties held their national conventions in the city. They discovered that Democrats spent twice as much as Republicans in the hotel bar, Republicans spent twice as much as Democrats on room service."

House Rejects Aid Funds Rise To \$1.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The House today defeated legislation to increase the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association (IDA) from \$600 million to \$1.5 billion. The vote was 248-155, with 108 Democrats and 47 Republicans supporting the bill and 118 Democrats and 130 Republicans against it.

The apparently spontaneous revolt against the bill was a mixture of anger against the Arab nations for their oil policies, although it was noted that many of those countries get benefits from the IDA—and a sentiment against foreign aid in any form.

Most of the funds are funneled to Asian and African countries.

Some traditional opponents of foreign aid argued that the association, an affiliate of the World Bank, lends money at 1 percent interest when domestic interest rates have risen to 8.5 percent minimum.

Rep. Wayne Hays, D., Ohio, said:

"The amount in this bill, \$1.5 billion, won't even soak up the amount of money the oil-producing countries are going to be charging the undeveloped countries in increased oil prices," Rep. Hays said.

Senate Would Bar Arms for Greece

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Senate today voted to bar military aid to Greece until the Athens regime restores a democratic government and agrees to fulfill its obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The bill was passed and sent to the House on a voice vote. Its fate was uncertain there, and it would almost certainly be vetoed by President Nixon if it were approved.

Unequal Treatment

In his complaint yesterday, Mr. Bennett contended that the Franchise Tax Board had not dealt with Mr. Nixon as it does with others.

"This tax agency does not bargain, plead, cajole, negotiate or delay in matters of tax collection," he wrote. "It assesses, collects and then furnishes hearings and due process."

He told the board, "You must consider whether the failure to file is excused on any grounds, and if not, whether the appropriate penalties and charges which would be made against an ordinary taxpayer should be made in this case."

It is unclear what size the potential state-tax claim against the Nixons might be. Estimates have ranged upward from \$20,000. Mr. Nixon's annual income as President is \$200,000. He also receives \$50,000 a year as an expense allowance.

A Greek Classic

Since 1888 Greece's legendary Brandy Liqueur Enjoyed the world over

Despite Soviet Objections

Bonn to Locate New Office Of Environment in W. Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Ignoring strong objections by the Soviet Union and East Germany, the West German government today approved plans to locate its new federal office for environmental protection in West Berlin.

This decision by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet capped a five-month controversy in which the Russians and East Germans charged repeatedly that such a

move would violate the 1971 four-power Berlin Agreement.

A government spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said that the cabinet had passed its decision on the contention of the three Western signatories—the United States, Britain and France—that Bonn's action does not conflict with the Berlin Agreement.

Mr. Gruenewald also revealed that the new agency will be officially called the "Federal Environmental Office." This came as a considerable surprise since Bonn political circles had reported in recent days that the government planned to drop the word "federal" from the title as a conciliatory gesture toward the Russians.

Domestic Criticism

However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

One article of the four-power agreement states that West Germany is not a part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it. This is the article cited by the Russians and East Germans in opposing location of a new federal office in West Berlin.

The three Western allies base their defense of Bonn's move on another article of the agreement which states that the ties between the Federal Republic and the city should be maintained and strengthened.

The plan to put the environmental office in Berlin originated with Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leader of those forces in the government contending that the Soviet bloc has not been living up to the spirit of the 1971 agreement.

Mr. Genscher, belongs to the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the government coalition. When Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the Free Democrat leader, moves up to the presidency next spring, it now seems almost certain that Mr. Genscher will succeed him at the Foreign Ministry.

That, in turn, is expected to signal a new, harder line toward dealing with Moscow, and the decision to override the Soviet protests and move ahead with the environmental agency is seen here as a symbolic first step in demanding that the Communist bloc observe the spirit as well as the letter of its agreements with the West.

Ironically, the decision to use the agency as a pawn in the maneuvering over Berlin's status is expected to have serious adverse effects on how it performs its prescribed function in environmental protection.

One of the original arguments made for locating the agency in Berlin was that such a location would offer the opportunity for close collaboration with East Germany and Poland, whose cooperation is required in any program to clean up the polluted Baltic Sea.

However, it now seems certain that the Communist countries will refuse to recognize the agency's existence, and the main casualty will be the plan for a joint assault on Baltic pollution.

Another night of sub-zero temperatures and snow as would have died," one of the men said.

The 80 men were preparing the site for a factory when they were isolated by snow drifts six yards high near the remote town of Guleman yesterday.

Israel Areas Frozen

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jerusalem and parts of northern Israel lay frozen and immobilized under snow today, but officials said that the past two weeks of severe weather had ended a four-year drought and may have saved the country from a water crisis.

Wind and sleet destroyed three buildings in Jerusalem's Old City, killing two Arabs. Ten other buildings in the city were evacuated. Heavy damage was reported throughout northern and central Israel.

Astronaut Calls 24-Hour Daylight Possible Through Space Mirrors

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Crippen says space technology may one day permit cities to create 24-hour daylight.

The Navy astronaut said this and other techniques could provide avenues of relief from the energy crisis.

He said an array of huge mirrors up to a half-mile in diameter could be put into stationary orbit outside the earth's shadow, some 23,000 miles in space. By night, they would be tipped automatically to illuminate a city below.

"You could keep the city lit 24 hours a day in this way if you wanted to," he said in a speech given Monday night. "Or you could just shorten the nights and still save a lot of energy."

The backup Skylab astronaut also said he could "see the time coming when San Diego, for example, will be able to put up its own satellite."

Such a satellite would be left in fixed orbit, straight over the city, generating electricity from solar energy and beaming it to a receiving station on the ground, he said.



BLAZE—Firemen fight a fire which damaged a supermarket near Paris Opera yesterday.

Eight French Soldiers Killed As Train Hits Them in Tunnel

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sixteen French soldiers were run over by a freight train in a railroad tunnel early today. Eight were killed and three seriously injured.

The soldiers were walking in single file shortly after midnight through the 400-yard-long tunnel when the train, rounding a curve, smashed into the column. Railroad officials said that there was barely a foot of clearance between the train and the tunnel wall.

"Even railroad employees are not normally allowed to go in there," said a railroad official. He said 180 trains go through the tunnel every day.

Tunnel Forbidden Defense Ministry officials said that army rules specifically forbid foot soldiers from marching through a tunnel.

Police said that about 30 men were returning to their Marjival camp northeast of Paris after a 15-mile march. They had another eight miles to go.

The patrol split up at the Chateau-Marne tunnel. One group climbed a hill to reach the road to their camp and 16 men, led by a sergeant, entered the tunnel.

"They were probably tired and taking a short cut," an army spokesman said.

The train, traveling on the Paris-Strasbourg line, entered the tunnel on schedule at 45 minutes after midnight.

Iran Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The death sentences—by firing squad—could be carried out within 10 days unless Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi intervenes.

The court commuted the death penalty for two other men who today expressed repentance for their acts and fidelity to the Iranian regime. Instead, they were given 15 and 10 years jail respectively.

Prison sentences of one to five years were confirmed for five others, mostly journalists and clerics, in the case.

The defendants, who were arrested between April and October last year, told the court that they planned to kill the shah either at a Caspian Sea resort or while he was vacationing in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Those under sentence of death said that they were Marxists who had to kill the head of the regime.

U.K.-Iran Oil Deal Seen in Shah Meeting

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two senior members of Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet are flying to a Swiss ski resort on Friday for talks with the shah of Iran that are almost certain to involve a barter deal of British steel and other goods for Iranian oil.

A government announcement today said only that Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer and Peter Walker, trade and industry minister, would fly to St. Moritz for a "general discussion on economic and financial matters" with the shah.

British officials have said privately, however, that an oil trade deal with Iran worth some \$300 million is being prepared. The barter arrangement would give Britain some eight million tons, about 50 million barrels, of Iranian crude oil in return for an equivalent value of British steel, cement, rubber, paper and fiber products, the sources said.

Abbey Needs Facelift

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Westminster Abbey is crumbling and needs an \$8-million (\$17.5 million) cleaning and facelift, a spokesman for the abbey said today.

Fires Quelled At 4 Paris-Area Supermarkets

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Fires started in four Paris-area supermarkets this morning, but police declined to say if they were linked.

They said they opened an investigation.

There were no victims in any of the fires.

At the Monoprix store near place de l'Opera, in the center of the city, 300 firemen and 20 fire trucks fought flames for five hours.

Firemen said damage in the seven-story building, which included offices of other companies, was extensive.

A fire started about the same time at the Monoprix store in suburban Neuilly, but fire officials said it was quickly brought under control.

A third fire was rapidly snuffed out after starting, apparently as a result of short-circuit, in the Prisma store on the Champs Elysees, fire officials said.

Police said a fourth fire occurred at the Rue Camartin Prison. They said the fire there was rapidly extinguished.

Captain, 59 Others Believed Dead

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Leon Volkov, 59, a Soviet Air Force pilot who defected in 1945 and for the last 20 years was Newsweek magazine's Soviet affairs specialist, died Monday evening at

his claim was recognized by the 1951 San Francisco peace treaty after World War II.

An American civilian employed by the Defense Department is also missing in the Paracel battle. The U.S. Embassy said today that he was Gerald Emil Kozak, 27, of Lafayette, La.

The embassy said today that Mr. Kozak, a former Marine officer, was a liaison officer with the South Vietnamese Navy in Da Nang. It said he went to the Paracels Jan. 15, before the trouble developed, on a South Vietnamese Navy boat making a routine inspection.

China has announced that it captured "personnel of the other side" during the battle and would return them "at an appropriate time." But it has said nothing about an American among the captives.

The Saigon command also reported today that fighting had dropped to its lowest level in six weeks as South Vietnamese began the three-day Tet celebration of the lunar new year.

The command said that there were 54 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong violations of the ceasefire in the 24 hours ending at dawn, but all were small-scale shelling and skirmishes.

Closest Advance In Cambodia, the government rushed 2,000 reinforcements today to the marshland two miles southwest of Phnom Penh to counter a new Khmer Rouge threat to the city. It was the rebels' closest advance toward the capital in six months.

Phnom Penh's southern defense

China also claims the Paracels.

He said that the men reported their ship was hit by a Chinese missile and set afire last Saturday morning. The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship but stayed aboard himself, and a "large number" of the men remained with him. An hour later, the Chinese opened fire again, and the boat sank six hours later.

The survivors were picked up yesterday, Col. Elen said. They were transferred early today to a South Vietnamese patrol craft and taken to a hospital in Da Nang.

Their boat had first been reported sunk and then yesterday was said to have escaped with severe damage. But the second report apparently was incorrect.

After the battle last Saturday and Sunday, Saigon said that a Chinese amphibious force overran a garrison of 63 South Vietnamese who were put ashore to reinforce the Vietnamese claim to the barren, coral Paracel Islands and any oil deposits that may be beneath the ocean floor around them.

China also claims the Paracels.

Complainer Is Shot

ROME, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Franco Arcadi leaped out of his apartment window and told a car driven to stop hounding his horn this morning. The driver shot Mr. Arcadi in the mouth, police said. Mr. Arcadi is in a hospital and police are looking for the driver.

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Obituaries

Harold A. Loeb, Published Broom Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Harold A. Loeb, 82, publisher of an influential avant-garde literary magazine in the early 1920s and a sometime crony of Ernest Hemingway and other American expatriates, died Sunday in Marrakech, Morocco, where he was vacationing. He lived in Weston, Conn.

The restless and adventuresome son of a Wall Street broker, Mr. Loeb made his literary mark by backing and publishing *Broom* from 1921 to 1924. The monthly, which described itself as "an international magazine of the arts," printed the early works of James Stephens, Malcolm Cowley, Matthew Josephson, Hart Crane, Marianne Moore, Gertrude Stein, Sherwood Anderson, Conrad Aiken, John Dos Passos and others who became literary notables.

A showplace for dadaism and surrealism in letters and art, *Broom* was one of several "little magazines" that reflected the satirical of the post-World War I "lost generation."

The U.S. Library of Congress research division said Mr. Loeb's magazine *Broom* was published in Rome from 1921 to 1923.

Its contributors were rebels against what they considered to be the gentility of their immediate forebears, and they fashioned new modes of expression in fiction, poetry and criticism. Many of their experiments shaped American and European literature in succeeding decades.

Mr. Loeb, then a handsome Princeton graduate with an appetite for the arts whetted by his associates in Greenwich Village, lived among his magazine's contributors in Europe for most of the 1920s. It was there, in 1928, that he was introduced to Hemingway by Ford Madox Ford, who was then publishing the *Transatlantic Review*, also a little magazine.

Mr. Loeb, whose grand-niece was a founder of *Kuhn Loeb*, the private bankers, was born in New York. His father was Albert Loeb and his mother was Rose Greenfield, the daughter of a copper magnate.

Leon Volkov

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his claim was recognized by the 1951 San Francisco peace treaty after World War II.

An American civilian employed by the Defense Department is also missing in the Paracel battle. The U.S. Embassy said today that he was Gerald Emil Kozak, 27, of Lafayette, La.

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Peking Tells How It Caught 5 Russians With Chinese Spy

PEKING, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—China today published a detailed account of how five Soviet Embassy personnel were said to have been caught making contact with a Chinese-born Soviet agent in Peking last week—and added that the whole episode had been filmed.

The account was published in China's leading newspaper, the *People's Daily*, along with a 900-word "confession" by the agent, Li Hsing-shun, saying, "I hate myself intensely, deeply regretting that I have taken the wrong road."

The five Russians—two diplomats and their wives plus a translator—were expelled from China last Saturday, four days after their arrest.

The incident, which the Russians assert was staged by the Chinese, is believed to be the first of its kind since the Sino-Soviet quarrel came into the open more than 10 years ago.

Under the Bridge The Chinese said the arrest took place at a small bridge on Peking Road, a street on the northern fringes of Peking.

It said the five Russians left the Soviet Embassy in a gray

Volga car on the evening of Jan. 15 for the rendezvous with Mr. Li. They allegedly took great pains to disguise themselves, with the two men who were to make the actual contact crouched in the car and wearing Chinese clothes.

The report said two of the Russians got out of the car and hid under the bridge.

Passwords Exchanged Mr. Li then arrived on the scene with "an accomplice" who has not yet been identified by the Chinese—and after an exchange of passwords met the Russians under the bridge.

Mr. Li handed over a white gauze surgeon's mask which contained "intelligence in secret writing" as well as "pin-shaped instruments for secret writing" which Mr. Li was returning to the Russians.

The Russians gave Mr. Li a heavy traveling bag containing a radio and other espionage equipment and documents plus "a copy of the program for establishing a secret counter-revolutionary organization in China."

At that crucial point, a red signal light went up over the bridge and "courageous" Chinese militiamen and public security personnel rushed to the bridge shouting "Catch the spies," the report said.

Russian Charges MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Soviet sources said today that a young Peking diplomat ordered out of the Soviet Union had been accused of making espionage contacts with a Russian woman of Chinese origin.

According to the sources, the woman, and the diplomat, were detained on the Trans-Siberian express train in the city of Irkutsk as she was handing over documents to the Chinese official.

He said that the men reported their ship was hit by a Chinese missile and set afire last Saturday morning. The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship but stayed aboard himself, and a "large number" of the men remained with him. An hour later, the Chinese opened fire again, and the boat sank six hours later.

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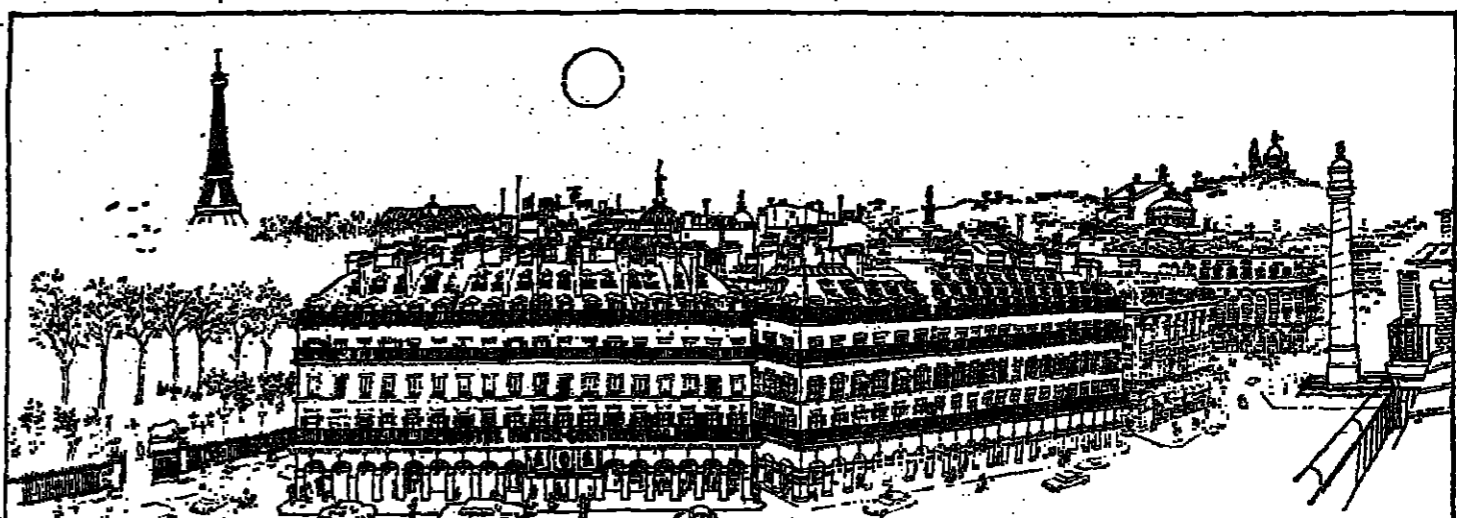
He said that the men reported their ship was hit by a Chinese missile and set afire last Saturday morning. The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship but stayed aboard himself, and a "large number" of the men remained with him. An hour later, the Chinese opened fire again, and the boat sank six hours later.

The survivors were picked up yesterday, Col. Elen said. They were transferred early today to a South Vietnamese patrol craft and taken to a hospital in Da Nang.

Their boat had first been reported sunk and then yesterday was said to have escaped with severe damage. But the second report apparently was incorrect.

After the battle last Saturday and Sunday, Saigon said that a Chinese amphibious force overran a garrison of 63 South Vietnamese who were put ashore to reinforce the Vietnamese claim to the barren, coral Paracel Islands and any oil deposits that may be beneath the ocean floor around them.

China also claims the Paracels.



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Despite Soviet Objections

Bonn to Locate New Office Of Environment in W. Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Ignoring strong objections by the Soviet Union and East Germany, the West German government today approved plans to locate its new federal office for environmental protection in West Berlin.

NASA Set If Skylab-3 Cuts Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The launching of a control spacecraft has prompted the early dispatch of the Skylab-3's prime recovery ship.

The problem prevented the astronauts from carrying out a full day of scientific experiments and the flight director, Neil Hutchinson, said that space officials believe the mission was "slowly but surely" failing.

Officials for the second day canceled an earth resources pass scheduled for this afternoon. But space officials say the astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, can probably complete their 12-week mission even if the ailing station breaks down.

"I have a good feeling we're going to go the 84 days—if the gods smile on us," said the Skylab program director, William C. Schneider.

Mr. Schneider said backup systems probably could hold the station steady without the gyro for the remaining 16 days of the mission, but that many scientific experiments would have to be canceled.

If it did fail, "we wouldn't come home in a rush," because control of the 55-ton station would shift automatically to computer-managed thruster systems, he said.

But, after the gyro asked up for more than eight hours yesterday, Mr. Schneider ordered the carrier New Orleans to leave for the splashdown zone off the Lower California coast. It will sail on Saturday from San Diego, three days ahead of schedule.

"Don't consider this as meaning we're coming home early," Mr. Schneider told newsmen. "We just don't want to block the possibility of coming home early."

The ship will be in position to retrieve the astronauts by Sunday. The splashdown is set for Jan. 26.

In four days the gyroscope has failed 11 times. Fluctuations are characterized by a rise in power consumption, a change in the temperature of the bearing and a slowdown of its 242-pound wheel.

These same symptoms preceded the failure of another control gyroscope early in the Skylab-3 flight. Since the first gyro breakdown, the station has operated on two gyros. One could not do the job, however.

move would violate the 1971 four-power Berlin Agreement.

A government spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said that the cabinet had based its decision on the contention of the three Western signatories—the United States, Britain and France—that Bonn's action does not conflict with the Berlin Agreement.

Mr. Gruenewald also revealed that the new agency will be officially called the "Federal Environmental Office." This came as a considerable surprise since Bonn political circles had reported in recent days that the government planned to drop the word "federal" from the title as a conciliatory gesture toward the Russians.

Domestic Criticism However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

On the four-power agreement states that West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it. This is the article cited by the Russians and East Germans in opposing location of a new federal office in West Berlin.

The three Western allies base their defense of Bonn's move on another article of the agreement which states that the ties between the Federal Republic and the city should be maintained and strengthened.

The plan to put the environmental office in Berlin originated with Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leader of those forces in the government who oppose the Soviet line. He has not been living up to the spirit of Bonn's détente agreements.

Mr. Genscher belongs to the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the government. Walter Scheel, the Free Democrat leader, moves up to the presidency next spring. It now seems almost certain that Mr. Genscher will succeed him at the Foreign Ministry.

That, in turn, is expected to signal a new harder line toward dealing with Moscow, and the decision to override the Soviet protests and move ahead with the environmental agency is seen here as a symbolic first step in demanding that the Communists observe the spirit as well as the letter of its agreements with the West.

Ironically, the decision to use the agency as a pawn in the maneuvering over Berlin's status is expected to have serious adverse effects on the city's preferred function in environmental protection.

One of the original arguments made for locating the agency in Berlin was that such a location would offer the opportunity for close collaboration with East Germany and Poland, whose cooperation is required in any program to clean up the polluted Baltic Sea. However, it now seems certain that the Communist countries will refuse to recognize the agency's existence and that the main reason will be the plan for a joint assault on Berlin's pollution.

Rescuers Save 80 Stranded by Snow in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Eighty men were rescued today after being stranded by snow for four days in the mountains of eastern Turkey.

"After eight of snow-zero temperatures and many of us would have died," one of the men said. The 80 men were preparing the site for a factory when they were isolated by snow drifts six yards high near the remote town of Guleman yesterday.



BLAZE—Firemen fight a fire which damaged a supermarket near Paris Opéra yesterday.

Eight French Soldiers Killed As Train Hits Them in Tunnel

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sixteen French soldiers were run over by a freight train in a railroad tunnel early today. Eight were killed and three seriously injured.

The soldiers were walking in single file shortly after midnight through the 400-yard-long tunnel when the train, rounding a curve, smashed into the column. Railroad officials said that there was barely a foot of clearance between the train and the tunnel wall.

"Even railroad employees are not normally allowed to go in there," said a railroad official. He said 180 trains go through the tunnel every day.

Tunnel Forbidden Defense Ministry officials said that army rules specifically forbid foot soldiers from marching through a tunnel.

Police said that about 30 men were returning to their Marjival camp northeast of Paris after a 15-mile march. They had another eight miles to go.

The patrol split up at the Chazy-sur-Marne tunnel. One group climbed a hill to reach the road to their camp and 16 men, led by a sergeant, entered the tunnel.

"They were probably tired and taking a short cut," an army spokesman said.

The train, traveling on the Paris-Strasbourg line, entered the tunnel on schedule at 45 minutes after midnight.

Iran Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The death sentences—by firing squad—could be carried out within 10 days unless the men are pardoned, said a spokesman.

The court commuted the death penalty for two other men who today expressed repentance for their acts and fidelity to the Iranian regime. Instead, they were given 15 and 10 years jail respectively.

Fires Quelled At 4 Paris-Area Supermarkets

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Fires started in four Paris-area supermarkets this morning, but police declined to say if they were linked.

They said they opened an investigation. There were no victims in any of the fires.

At the Alphonse store near Place de l'Opéra, in the center of the city, 300 firemen and 20 fire trucks fought flames for five hours.

Firemen said damage in the seven-story building, which included offices of other companies, was extensive.

A fire started about the same time at the Monoprix store in suburban Neuilly, but fire officials said it was quickly brought under control.

A third fire was rapidly snuffed out after starting apparently as a result of short-circuit in the Prius store on the Champs Elyées, fire officials said.

Police said a fourth fire occurred at the Rue Caumartin Prius store. They said the fire there was rapidly extinguished.

Complainer Is Shot

ROME, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Francesco Arcadi, a 40-year-old apartment owner and a car driver, was shot today in the mouth, police said. Mr. Arcadi is in a hospital and police are looking for the driver.

Leon Volkov

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Leon Volkov, 59, a Soviet Air Force pilot who defected in 1946 and for the last 20 years was Newsweek magazine's Soviet affairs specialist, died Monday evening at

Harold A. Loeb, Published Broom Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Harold A. Loeb, 62, publisher of an influential avant-garde literary magazine in the early 1930s and a one-time crony of Ernest Hemingway and other American expatriates, died Sunday in Marrakech, Morocco, where he was vacationing. He lived in Weston, Conn.

The restless and adventuresome son of a Wall Street broker, Mr. Loeb made his literary mark by backing and publishing Broom magazine from 1921 to 1924. The monthly, which described itself as "an international magazine of the arts," printed the early works of James Stephens, Malcolm Cowley, Marianne Moore, Gertrude Stein, Sherwood Anderson, Conrad Aiken, John Dos Passos and others who became literary notables.

A showcase for dadaism and surrealism in letters and art, Broom was one of several "little magazines" that reflected the sensibilities of the post-World War I "lost generation."

The U.S. Library of Congress research division said Mr. Loeb's magazine Broom was published in Rome from 1921 to 1923.

Its contributors were rebels against what they considered to be the gentility of their immediate forebears, and they fashioned new modes of expression in fiction, poetry and criticism. Many of their experiments shaped American and European literature in succeeding decades.

Mr. Loeb, then a handsome Princeton graduate with an appetite for the arts whetted by his associates in Greenwich Village, lived among his magazine's contributors in Europe for most of the 1920s. It was there, in 1923, that he was introduced to Hemingway by Ford Madox Ford, who was then publishing the Transatlantic Review, also a little magazine.

Mr. Loeb, whose grand-uncle was a founder of Kuhn Loeb, the private bankers, was born in New York. His father, Albert Loeb, and his mother were Rose Guggenheim, the daughter of a copper magnate.

Captain, 59 Others Believed Dead

Dutch Tanker Rescues 23 From Saigon Ship Sunk in Battle

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A Dutch tanker rescued 23 South Vietnamese crewmen of a patrol boat sunk last Saturday in the battle for the Paracel Islands, the Saigon command announced today.

The command said that two of the men died shortly after they were picked up and two others were in serious condition. Saigon's chief military spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that South Vietnamese ships

Peking Tells How It Caught 5 Russians With Chinese Spy

PEKING, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—China today published a detailed account of how five Soviet Embassy personnel were said to have been caught making contact with a Chinese-born Soviet agent in Peking last week—and added that the whole episode had been filmed.

The account was published in China's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, along with a 900-word "confession" by the agent, Li Hsien-shan, saying, "I have myself intensely, deeply regretting that I have taken the wrong road."

The five Russians—two diplomats and their wives plus a translator—were expelled from China last Saturday, four days after their arrest.

The incident, which the Russians assert was staged by the Chinese, is believed to be the first of its kind since the Sino-Soviet quarrel came into the open more than 10 years ago.

Under the Bridge

The Chinese said the arrest took place at a small bridge on Peihuan Road, a street on the northern fringes of Peking.

It said the five Russians left the Soviet Embassy in a gray Volvo car on the evening of Jan. 15 for the rendezvous with Mr. Li. They allegedly took great pains to disguise themselves, with the two men who were to make the actual contact crouched in the car and wearing Chinese clothes.

The report said two of the Russians got out of the car and hid under the bridge.

Passwords Exchanged

Mr. Li then arrived on the scene with "an accomplice"—who has not yet been identified by the Chinese—and after an exchange of passwords, met the Russians under the bridge.

Mr. Li handed over a white gauze surgical mask when he contained "intelligence" in secret writing, as well as "pro-strike" instruments for secret writing, which Mr. Li was returning to the Russians.

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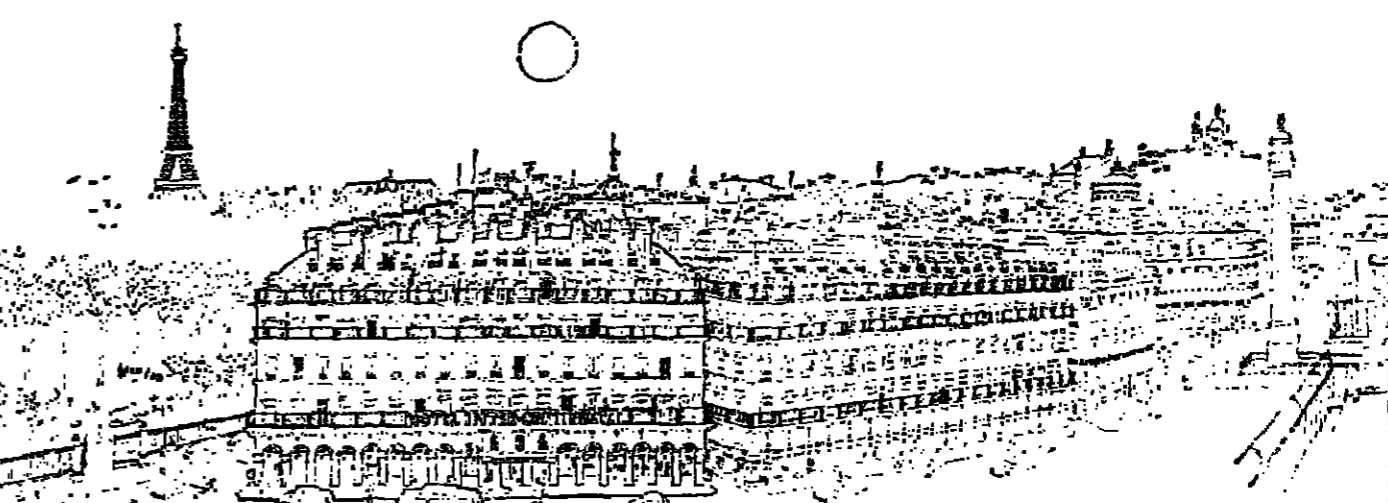
Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal



HOUSE OF LORDS 8 years old

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS 8 years old



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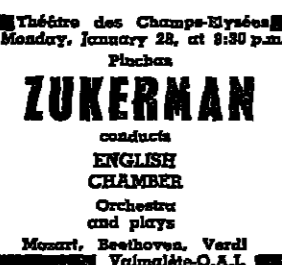
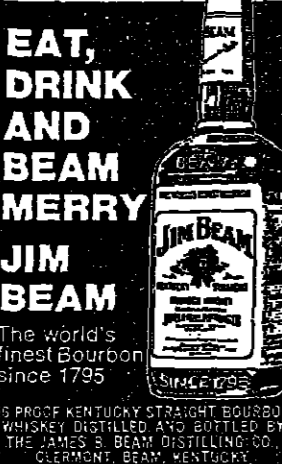
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Prying Open the Business World for Women Executives

By Marilyn Bender

NEW YORK (NYT).—Women are at last moving into the pipeline of American business. Though not all of them care to acknowledge it, their presence is largely a result of government pressure and militant feminism.

And not everyone is glad to see them there.

"It just doesn't seem natural for women to be in executive jobs," said a corporate public relations man for an oil company. "A woman loses her femininity when she pays checks and puts on her own coat."

Pipeline is business jargon (a language women have to learn to speak) for the key jobs from which candidates are chosen to run companies. It is the feeder to executive titles and perquisites, to power and money.

There is no precise measuring device that calculates recent strides women have made. But a look at major companies across the United States shows the following:

• Women are getting significant posts, not just window-dressing or token jobs.

• They appear to be brushing past blacks in certain previously all-white, all-male areas such as brokerage and banking or corporate financial jobs.

• They are moving in numbers into the professional and lower managerial jobs that feed into the pipeline corporate staff lawyers, auto factory foremen or computer marketing managers.

Carolyn Chin, 25, is a sheet buyer at Macy's department store in New York, a breakthrough job, since women have usually been restricted to the fashion side of retailing. She has almost doubled the \$15,000 executive trainee salary with which Macy's recruited her from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1971.

Ariane Olzak, 28, is a life insurance agent for the Aetna Life and Casualty Company in Portland, Maine. The insurance industry used to assume the job was too outthroat for a woman, the night selling hours too demanding and that men would not buy from women. Miss Olzak expects to be drawing \$25,000 a year on commissions within two years.

Cathy Thomas, 26, is one of the first women graduates of the General Motors Institute, the auto company's private college. (Twelve of GM's 59 top executives are alumni.) She has advanced from production foreman in a Flint, Mich., plant to engineering production studies. She expects to be promoted to general foreman and then department superintendent.

Most men in the pipeline never see the light at the end or reach the board room pinnacle of power

to which it leads. Certainly no one expects any of the women to work their way to the top of billion-dollar corporations soon.

"The United States will have a woman president before the Atlantic Richfield Company does," said Susan Armstrong, 28, a personnel supervisor for the oil company.

Until the federal government made it clear that it meant to enforce Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning sex discrimination in employment, the only women seen at Atlantic Richfield were secretaries, an occasional economist or a systems analyst. Now there are women in finance, personnel and on the legal staff as well as in refinery blue-collar jobs.

And of the freshmen students enrolled at the General Motors Institute last fall, 178 of 903 were female.

Business Schools

Women are being wooed by the major business schools. Fifteen percent of the 800 enrolled at Stanford's elite Graduate School of Business are women, up from 9 percent last year. Ten years ago, the school had one female student.

But the young have no monopoly on the pipeline. There is a countervailing force of middle-aged women who have no college degrees or credentials other than long experience. Because companies could not find enough women managers by raising other companies (as they tried to do with blacks), they have had to cultivate some of the shrinking violets in their own back yard.

For example, Jetta Brenner, 47, is general manager of the Sheraton Russell Hotel in New York, the first woman to run a big-city hotel in the chain.

"One of my first questions was, 'Why did you ask me instead of a fair-haired management trainee?'" The answer, as Mrs. Brenner recalls, was that they wanted "a lady manager."

Reluctance

Pearl Meyer, vice-president of Handy Associates, an executive search firm, said: "In the past, women have been reluctant to change jobs. They were loyal and afraid to move. They sat there and hoped to be appreciated and loved and taken care of."

But Handy's national mobility survey for the last six months indicated that 4 percent of those seeking executive positions were women, the first time women counted for more than half of 1 percent. "They now have hope," Pearl Meyer said.

Unmarried women face special bias.

"You're single, you don't need the money," Donata Delia, 22, an associate general counsel of Celanese Corporation, said that

she was told when she protested that she was not being paid as much as male lawyers.

Last month, she filed a complaint with the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, alleging that her employer practiced sex discrimination in pay and promotion opportunities.

Competition

With government pressure to hire and promote both blacks and women, there are spotty symptoms of competition between the two groups.

Some managers refuse to consider women as deprived.

"A black Spanish-speaking woman who is Jewish or married to a Jew would cover many grounds here, especially if she were something like a metallurgical engineer," said Warren Bacon, head of the Affirmative Action Program at Inland Steel, whose recruiting brochure is directed solely to males.

"But I don't consider women a minority. I think race and color are the most important factors in determining that," said Mr. Bacon, who is black.

Minority recruitment specialists and business school placement officers indicate that black males have a definite edge in sales and supervisory positions. White women, because of their educational and cultural advantages or long experience in administrative ranks, are ahead in such areas as finance and accounting.

Rarest of all, the qualified black female can pick and choose.

"I can't believe I just turned down a \$45,000-a-year job as financial vice-president of a re-

tail concern," said Claudine Malone, 33, assistant professor of controls at Harvard Business School. She prefers to continue teaching for a while.

A new figure who will be closely watched on the Washington scene in coming months by blacks and women is John H. Powell Jr., who has just been sworn in as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He succeeds William H. Brown 3d, another black Republican, who led the agency into hot pursuit of corporate race and sex discrimination.

Ever since the commission received enforcement powers in March, 1972, it has taken a number of the nation's largest corporations into court and obtained court orders. It has filed 73 suits alleging sex discrimination and settled nine by consent decree.

In the year ended June 1973, the commission received 24,300 sex-discrimination complaints against companies, backlog of 65,000 cases in 1973 expected to reach 80,000 a year.

The Multimillion-Dollar Boehm Bird Phenomenon

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP).—Americans in recent years have spent more than \$100 million on statues and plates and medals and other industrially produced examples of "limited edition art." Nobody did more to build that still growing market than Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Boehm.

Boehm, who died in 1965, was an unlikely millionaire. He gave as much attention to the rare live birds he bred as to the porcelain birds he made.

It was Helen Boehm, his widow, who built her husband's hobby into a multimillion-dollar business. She deeply understands America's "rear-guard" taste—as opposed to avant-garde. She has a genius for imaginative promotion, and she has helped develop a small army of collectors who gladly spend vast sums on the limited edition porcelains of Boehm.

\$600 Bird

"Aren't they beautiful?" Bessie Levitan of Washington asked. "My son, Roger, it was his idea. One day he called and said, 'Mother, it's about time you start collecting something worthwhile.' I said, '\$600 for a bird?'"

President Nixon, Bessie Levitan said, had given birds by Boehm to the Pope and to Chairman Mao. "I give them, too," said Mrs. Levitan. "I've bought the baby birds, the little hundred-dollar ones they issue in unlimited editions, as presents for my maid. She loves them. In fact she's gone out and bought others on her own. She's a Boehm collector, too."

"Fundo Marino," an elaborate sea-life sculpture that is Boehm's most expensive porcelain, costs \$28,500. Boehm birds issued in unlimited editions cost from \$90 to \$336 each.

Birds produced in limited numbers cost from \$350 each for meadowlarks up to \$9,500 for the brown pelican, introduced last year in an edition of 300. Older

The late Edward Marshall Boehm, at work on a bird sculpture. Behind him is his brown pelican, which was reproduced in porcelain last year, at \$9,500 a bird.



editions have fetched much higher prices at auction.

Though Boehm is dead, his studios aren't. There is one in Trenton, N.J., and one in Melvern, England. The 180 artisans, kiln masters and mold makers, sculptors and painters, are obedient to the methods, the standards and aesthetics taught them by Boehm.

Almost all the birds they manufacture are sold before they are made. So great is the demand that if you order one tomorrow, you may have to wait five years before your breakable bird arrives, hand-delivered at your door.

Boehm studio officials will speak openly, for hours, about Ed Boehm, his porcelain techniques, his employees, his horses, cows and aries, his attitudes, his whims. But they do not speak of money.

However, their price lists make it clear that in 15 years they have already manufactured limited-edition porcelains that retailed for more than \$33 million. Their unlimited editions have earned them perhaps \$2 million more.

The Boehms met during World War II when Ed Boehm was working at an Air Force convalescent center and Helen Fraunholz, a Brooklyn-raised daughter of Italian immigrants, was grinding and fitting glasses for a living. After the war, Boehm took a

job as an assistant veterinarian in Great Neck, L.I. Soon the Boehms' apartment was filled with dogs and tanks of tropical fish.

After learning to duplicate in porcelain the animals he loved, Boehm went to Trenton, the city where the best American porcelain is produced, to study ceramic techniques. In 1949 he raised \$1,000, left his veterinarian job and opened a studio.

As he built the porcelain figures, Helen Boehm built a market.

Helen Boehm is not a woman easily dissuaded. At first, no one would buy her husband's sculptures. If it wouldn't sell as porcelain, she would offer it as animals. She began to show the Hereford cattle to people who bred cattle, the stallion to people who raised horses, the colts and the poodles to people who showed dogs.

"They knew nothing about porcelain, but they knew their animals," says Mrs. Boehm. "They'd forget it was a statue. They'd buy and tell their friends."

Museum Buyer

In January, 1951, Helen Boehm sold Vincent Andrus, curator of the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, some pieces. The sales to the Met were soon the subject of a story in The New York Times.

That helped. A few days later, armed now with a clipping from The Times, Mrs. Boehm approached Black, Starr and Gorman, the New York jewelers. Black, Starr and Gorman had made the silver cups that would be given out as prizes at the Westminster Kennel Club dog show at Madison Square Garden. Ed Boehm had made lots of dogs.

During the dog show, Black, Starr and Gorman showed their silver and his porcelains in their window on Fifth Avenue. The display was Boehm's first commercial exhibition.

Soon, Boehm's porcelains were at Bergdorf Goodman, Bonwit Teller, and other stores. So was Mrs. Boehm.

Her Technique

"I'd get to meet the salesgirls," she says, "and I'd get to meet their customers. Beagles are just wonderful with kids, I'd say, or, 'You know, porcelain is fired at 2,400 degrees.' Then I'd ask the salesgirl, 'Who was it that bought the best dog?' Mrs. Jones' she'd answer. Then I'd send a little note and a clipping from The Times—off to Mrs. Jones."

Mrs. Boehm began to travel, giving pep talks to the salesgirls, making lists of customers, and selling porcelains by Boehm. "I'd hit 10 stores a day," she says.

"And I'd always write my thank you notes before leaving town, only took a 3-cent stamp, hotel stationery's free."

In the early 1950s, Mrs. Boehm shipped porcelains to some stores. Today, the companies considerably more selective. Of the collectors, Mrs. Boehm says: "I've met them all, my friends."

In 1967, when Queen Elizabeth II visited the United States, Boehm sent a letter to the White House. The President's gift the royal couple, a porcelain portrait of Prince Philip on a porcelain polo pony, made a front page of The Times. The same of Boehm collectors, who names were on hand mailing list, were sold at auction by two November 1968 and April 1973. Prices varied, but, down different auctions, the typical seller more than tripled his original investment.

Last year, when devoted Boehm collectors Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Delcamp of Mobile, Ala., and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lombard of Jacksonville, Fla., donated some birds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1,000 Boehm collectors gathered there to dine, to see an opera and to celebrate the presentation.

The weekend's parties must have cost \$50,000, says Mrs. Boehm. They were thrown by Hoken Boehm.

"When my husband died," said Helen Boehm, "I considered moving to the south of France. But not very seriously. It would have sent me to the booby hatch."

Helen Boehm smiles frequently. You sense her warmth immediately, and her unshakable self-confidence. She had been speaking of the early days, the days when she ground lenses for a living and spent her weekends carrying porcelain to gift shops. Suddenly she leaned across her desk, took her interviewer's glasses from his face, cleaned them and explained their minor defects.

"Look for quality," she said. "Ed could see it. You'd show him two cows, two porcelains, two people, and he'd always pick the best. He used to say, 'It's just like chalk and cheese.'"

Q:

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Dutch Government Bans Pirate Station

By Alice Drago

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23 (NYT).

After a nine-year delay, the Dutch government voted yesterday to end the career of pirate radio station Veronica. Veronica has been beaming programs chiefly pop music—for more than 12 years from its North Sea anchorage in sight of the Hague shoreline. In the beginning the station was not strictly speaking, a pirate operation because there were no laws banning broadcasting from outside territorial waters.

The European Parliament passed such a law in 1965 and it was quickly ratified by most member countries. But it was not until October, 1973, that it was approved by the Dutch lower house and sent to the senate. The Senate Convention makes it a crime to support, supply or work for a pirate sender. After defeating a motion to put off a final vote until July, the senate passed the bill yesterday.

Within a year, however, Veronica could be back as a legal, mainland station. The owners have recruited 200,000 members for the Veronica Broadcast Organization, enough for a C license if the government agrees there is room for a new sender.

Public Demand

In 1967, the government yielded to public demand and admitted a smaller "non-aligned" broadcast organization to the establishment of five which had controlled Holland's air waves for almost 50 years. At the same time the go-ahead was given to radio and TV advertising.

Two years before, the Marinjen cabinet had fallen when marathon debates could not resolve these two issues. That crisis was precipitated by another pirate, a

The pirate station Veronica could be back within a year if the government grants it authority to operate legally.

television station which gave the Dutch viewer popular programming and his first look at commercials. Officials were able to crush this station quickly because the offshore platform from which it was sending beamed on Dutch territory. But the station owners then organized the TROS (commercial) society and, with massive public support, "went legal."

TROS is still attracting members while some offshore broadcasters are losing them, and it will probably gain A status (400,000 members) later this year.

Holland's radio-television structure is regulated by two ministries but the programs are put on by non-profit societies that grew out of amateur groups in the 1920s. These are AVRO (independent liberal); ERO (Roman Catholic); NCRV (conservative Protestant); VPRO (moderate Protestant); VARA (Socialist) and others. There is also WOS, a foundation with government-appointed directors which gets 25 percent of air time for news and documentaries. Ten percent is reserved for small political and religious groups, so that everyone has a voice.

A society of 15,000 can make preliminary application and has two years to grow to C status. Membership claims are first verified by an accountant, then the Post-Telephone-Telegraph Ministry takes a random sampling to see whether members have

paid the yearly license fee of \$35 for a television or (non-portable) radio receiver. Finally the group must demonstrate that it will offer balanced fare—culture, education and entertainment.

Societies get their funds from the license fees and from the weekly radio-TV guides that each group publishes.

Societies also share in the broadcast advertising revenues, although this advertising is handled by yet another foundation. Fifteen minutes each evening is allotted for TV spot commercials—the advertiser cannot sponsor a program. At first, the channels used to run the ads back-to-back, creating what viewers dubbed the "commercial hour." Now the ads are spaced.

If Veronica does become an approved broadcaster, the station says it will not be limited to series like "Peyton Place" or "The FBI," but that listeners will be able to vote on what they want to see. Radio Veronica has always played requests for its folkloric, and it phones listeners, sends them flowers and gives away prizes. It sponsors athletic teams and sports events, and has raised money for civic projects and charity. Its disc jockeys travel around Holland and other countries enacting teen-age dances; last year they did a show in New York.

The dual knowledge that the pirates must go, but that a lot

of Dutch voters listen to Veronica has been parliament's dilemma. Officials pointedly refrained from blocking the ship when it was driven aground by the April 1973 hurricane and lay on the Scheveningen beach for more than a week, creating tremendous traffic jams in The Hague. Fans flocked to see the boat.

The ship was refloated in April. Coincidentally, that was Veronica's birthday and the day supporters gathered for a demonstration in The Hague for the largest demonstration ever held there.

If Veronica returns as a mainland broadcaster—and no one seems to know just what the chances are—it cannot happen before October, 1974. While programs could be fitted into the evening television schedule, Holland's three radio stations—sending from the central Netherlands city of Hilversum—are full booked and the government is thinking of obtaining a fourth frequency.

Veronica now sends at 89 meters on the medium-wave band. Holland would like to get 445-meter spot on this band, as an old international agreement reserves this frequency for Eury Franks and the Soviet Union. Following international procedure the Dutch approached these countries with their request. France responded by opening a station in Lille, about as close to the Netherlands as possible, and the Russians also began broadcasts on the frequency with a station 600 miles nearer Holland than the originally designated spot. There has been no reaction at all from Egypt. In October, however, a Geneva conference will divide the wave lengths anew among countries, and perhaps there will be a spot for the old pirate Veronica.

هكذا من النجف

Bank of Japan Supports Yen Rate

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan today announced that it had intervened in the foreign exchange market to support the yen rate.

Trading Heaviest Since August '71

Dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan sold more than \$742 million of dollars for yen today.

Today and tomorrow to prevent a further decline of the yen. Today's turnover was the highest since August 1971, when trading volume totaled \$1.25 billion. The forward dollar rate posted sharp gains across the board, ranging from 6.65 yen on one-month dollars to 8.95 yen on four-month dollars, mainly because of the orders backlog and also because of concern about a further decline of the yen against the dollar, dealers said.

Turnover was a moderate \$123 million in the forward market. Events here today were roughly in line with government and market expectations. Demand for dollars is always high in Japan during January for seasonal reasons, as exports are sluggish, and imports tend to be very high during the month.

Devaluation Feared Nevertheless, the unusually high level of trade was attributed to speculation that the Bank of Japan will soon be forced to adjust its intervention point as a result of currency declines in Europe, thus effectively devaluing the yen again.

Most observers felt that the central bank would try to avoid another adjustment for as long as possible because of growing fears that the world is moving into a period of "competitive" devaluations. Several Japanese officials said their country "would not be the first to move" in a new round of parity changes.

Trade Talks Barrier Lifted

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The United States and the Common Market have broken a procedural deadlock holding up major international trade negotiations, delegation officials on both sides said here today.

After consultations spread over more than two months, the two have reached a compromise settlement of a dispute on how to reach the sensitive area of agriculture in the negotiations, officials said.

The way now appears clear for calling a full session early next month in Geneva of the 23-nation trade talks, being conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The bargaining got off to a bad start at a three-day session last October because of a U.S.-EEC disagreement on how to negotiate on agricultural products.

Neither side today would disclose details of the compromise, but an EEC delegate said that "there was some give and take on both sides."

Sources close to the negotiations believe the oil crisis and commodity shortages may bring a shift of emphasis in the talks, with more consideration being given to access to natural resources and the conditions under which export controls can be applied.

Nippon Electric Profit Rises 35%

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) had a consolidated net profit of 12,238 billion yen (about \$40.7 million) for the year ended Sept. 30, 1973, up 35 percent from 9,046 billion yen a year earlier.

Executive vice-president Tadao Tanaka, reporting this today, said consolidated sales for the 1973 period totaled 385.8 billion yen, up from 313.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Mr. Tanaka attributed the higher sales and profit to good business performance by NEC's subsidiaries. Poor performance by some subsidiaries adversely affected consolidated results in the previous year.

The Japanese and major European steelmakers are subject to voluntary limits on exports here, but the limits do not apply to all types of steel products and they expire in January, 1975, before the scheduled completion of most of the mills now being built in the developing nations.

What is more, even with growing economies, few of the developing lands will be able to fully absorb the initial output of their mills, thus raising the prospect of still more U.S.-aimed exports. Some of the developing nations have come to view steel plants as a means of exporting their raw materials, in a form adding to their value, to the world market. Two big mills, for instance, are planned in Brazil, which has huge reserves of iron ore.

Some of the new foreign mills are small, low-technology mills designed to meet a simple need for galvanized sheet steel for agricultural buildings, for instance. But many others are vast, sophisticated plants that promise to compete strongly in world markets.

The reason for all this capacity is that the International Iron and Steel Institute in Brussels terms "certain significant shifts" in steel use. While U.S. consumption is expected to grow at only about 3 percent a year over the next decade, growth rates of 6 to 8 percent a year are projected for Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and India.

By far the most active country in the world steel picture these days is Japan, whose rebuilt steel industry has become one of the most aggressive in the world. The five largest Japanese steel companies currently have ownership interests ranging from 5 to 90 percent in some 32 steel plants in 17 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition, a dozen more projects, involving perhaps as much as \$1.5 billion, are in various stages of negotiation.

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Walter V. Shipley



Ronald W. Wehrer

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chemical Bank has put Walter V. Shipley, senior vice-president and head of the bank's operations in the United Kingdom, in charge of its European activities. Previously he was in charge of the bank's business in the Southern and Southwestern United States.

Ronald W. Wehrer will fill the newly-created position of corporate manager, international personnel, for Borg-Warner Corp. He will be based in Brussels. Mr. Wehrer was formerly manager of compensation and management development at Borg-Warner Chemicals.

Chase Manhattan has named T. Jefferson Cunningham 3d general manager of Chase Manhattan Bank in the United Kingdom and regional coordinator for Northern Europe, effective March 1. He succeeds W. Griffin Burnett, vice-president, who is returning to Chase's head office in New York. Mr. Cunningham is currently a director of the Orion Banking group, in which Chase is a shareholder. He will be succeeded by Allen C. Marple, currently deputy division executive of Chase's aerospace division.

D.C. Bardley has joined the board of Julius Baer International Ltd., bankers, as a managing director.

André Plagnol has been appointed deputy general manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) whose headquarters are in Paris. Before joining the BCN, Mr. Plagnol was vice-president and manager of the Paris branch of Marine Midland Bank of New York.

Steel producers here are apparently abandoning any hope of stable participation, either through exports or overseas capacity, in the growing world demand for steel. They have their hands full meeting a domestic steel boom that shows no signs of abating.

U.S. mills say they simply do not have enough money to play an active role in the dramatic reshaping of steel-production and steel-consumption patterns taking place throughout the world. The United States will be unable to make its country even more vulnerable to steel imports than it has been.

More than two dozen of the so-called developing nations have built or are building steel mills. Many of these include as partners the Japanese and European steelmakers who already make up the U.S. mills' toughest competition here.

These partners often take as their share of the venture semi-finished steel produced by the new mills with lower-cost labor and materials, then finish the steel in their own plants. The United States will be unable to make its country even more vulnerable to steel imports than it has been.

Furthermore, new mills in the developing states will reduce potential exports to these countries from Japan and Europe, which have been their major steel suppliers. High prices and, more recently, high domestic demand, have held U.S. exports to a trickle for years. U.S. steelmen fear that Japanese and European steelmakers may attempt to ship this "lost" tonnage here.

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Morgan Cuts Prime Rate to 9.5 Percent

Other Banks Expected To Follow the Move

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today it is cutting its prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent, effective tomorrow.

The cut reflects what money market sources say is finally the meaningful easing in short-term interest rates that they had been expecting.

The sources said that while the prime rate still only stands at its late November level, after the December rise to 10 percent, Morgan's move comes at a time when both administered and "free" money market rates are showing some signs of further ease.

Rates in the free market, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and Eurodollars, have all eased slightly recently.

Also, the sources noted, loan demand has slackened during the past two or three weeks, and the forecasted economic slowdown is also under way.

Most major banks remain at 9 3/4 percent, although First National Bank of Chicago yesterday moved to a 9.70 percent prime rate.

How far and how fast rates will fall is still uncertain, dealers said, as the inflation rate still remains at historically high levels.

However, as the economic slowdown becomes more pronounced, the sources expect that the prime rate will continue to edge lower in the coming months.

None of the other major banks had any immediate comment on the Morgan move, although it was felt that several could follow it by the end of the week.

N.Y. Prices Spurred By Cut in Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—News of a cut in the prime rate by Morgan Guaranty Trust spurred prices on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average had lost most of an early

gain when news of the prime rate reduction reached Wall Street. With that, the Dow began moving ahead again and closed the session at 871, up 7.53.

Trading was fairly active, and volume totaled 16.88 million shares compared with 17.33 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed the early gain in part to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remarks yesterday that he expected a resumption of Arab oil supplies to the United States following a disengagement agreement in the Mideast.

Mountain Fuel Supply, one of the day's outstanding performers, spurred 7 points to 77, reversing a recent weak trend.

However, oil stocks generally traded in narrowly mixed fashion, showing little reaction to new tax measures proposed by President Nixon in connection with exploration and development.

American Motors, the most active stock, rose 5 1/8 to 7 7/8 on \$36.600 shares. It reported higher mid-January car sales.

The car maker also reported that it was not engaged in merger negotiations with Volkswagen. There have been persistent rumors the past year that the two auto companies were planning a merger but American Motors has always denied them.

Other active stocks included Goodyear Tire up 1 to 17, Brunswick also up 1 to 14 7/8, and Fannie Mae 1 1/4 higher to 20 3/8. Less-active Motorola climbed 1 1/4 to 52 5/8. Dart Industries, a high reported improved earnings for the year, rose a point to 18 1/2.

Gold mining shares fell several points following a drop in the price of gold bullion in London.

Dome Mines fell 8 to 17 3/8. Homestake Mining 5 1/8 to 58 3/4, ASA 3 1/8 to 30, and Campbell Red Lake 3 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index rose 1.07 to 94.63.

White House Aide Opposes Curb on Alien Investment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—A White House economic official told Congress today that the administration is opposed to any new restrictions on investments by foreigners in the United States.

Presidential assistant Peter M. Flanagan told a congressional hearing that "the recent concern over direct investment in the United States is largely unjustified and there is no sound economic or national security ground for additional restrictions for such investment at this time."

Mr. Flanagan was speaking at a Senate subcommittee hearing called to examine the recent upsurge of investment by foreigners in the United States.

Several bills that would place new limits on investments from abroad have been introduced in the Congress.

Mr. Flanagan said the White House opposes such restrictions because they would "invite foreign retaliation and contribute to the growth of protection abroad which would have severe detrimental effects on U.S. investments abroad."

He said foreign investments in the United States are so small in relation to the total economy that they do not have any significant impact. On the other hand, they provide some positive benefits in creating jobs, introducing new technology and helping the balance of payments, the official said.

Company Reports

Eastern Air Lines				INA				Northeast Utilities			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972		Fourth Quarter	1973	1972		Year	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	312.7	294.1		Revenue (millions)	463.1	457.8		Revenue (millions)	537.0	473.0	
Profits (millions)	27.25	—0.16		Per Share	1.97	1.15		Profits (millions)	63.17	67.19	
Per Share	1.44	—0.02		Year	131.8	114.8		Per Share	1.42	1.57	
Year	Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,161.0	Year	Revenue (millions)	5,366	4,766				
Profits (millions)	51.27	28.01		Profits (millions)	636.1	522.8					
Per Share	2.73	1.20		Per Share	44.7	23.9					
Heublein				Monsanto							
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Fourth Quarter	1973	1972					
Revenue (millions)	333.5	298.8		Revenue (millions)	636.1	522.8					
Profits (millions)	12.89	11.06		Profits (millions)	44.7	23.9					
Per Share	0.62	0.53		Per Share	1.26	0.68					
Year	Revenue (millions)	637.4	498.8	Year	Revenue (millions)	2,648.0	2,225.0				
Profits (millions)	27.83	23.94		Profits (millions)	238.2	122.9					
Per Share	1.32	1.15		Per Share	6.50	3.49					
Lear Siegler				3M							
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Fourth Quarter	1973	1972					
Revenue (millions)	164.7	143.1		Revenue (millions)	662.8	545.7					
Profits (millions)	4.06	3.75		Profits (millions)	78.9	66.0					
Per Share	0.26	0.26		Per Share	0.68	0.59					
Year	Revenue (millions)	2,346.0	2,114.0	Year	Revenue (millions)	2,346.0	2,114.0				
Profits (millions)	285.5	144.30		Profits (millions)	285.5	144.30					
Per Share	2.62	2.17		Per Share	2.62	2.17					

20% NET

ON YOUR INVESTMENT

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New Issue

The Bonds were offered and sold outside the United States and Canada.
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\$ 25,000,000

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هكذا من النجوى

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1974

U.S. Commodity Prices

1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds										1993-94 Stocks and Bonds		
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49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

Proell Is en Route To New Ski Streak By Taking Downhill

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria started another winning streak today, capturing the last downhill race before next week's world championships by the incredible margin of 2.4 seconds.

The 20-year-old Austrian downhill queen hurled down the 2,800-meter track—the longest of this season's World Cup competition—in 2 minutes 8.01 seconds, defeating her Swiss archrival Marie-Thérèse Nadig, who was clocked 3:10.41, and Austria's Wilfried Drexler 3:10.50.

American Cindy Nelson, who earlier this month stopped Proell's streak off 11 consecutive downhill victories, was seventh in 3:12.92.

Proell's victory came on the same track where she made her World Cup debut in 1968, placing just among 78 competitors at the age of 15 when she scaled only 72 points.

Since then, she has gained experience—and weight. She weighs 150 now.

"Today was the most important one for me to win this World Cup season," Proell said. "I needed the victory to boost my confidence for the world championships."

Nelson, whom Proell described as "the most dangerous rival for the world downhill title," said she lacked the steep parts she enjoyed in the Grindelwald (Switzerland) race which she won.

"I am not looking for excuses," Nelson said. "But this track was just not steep enough. I like to go fast."

Proell said, "The track may not have been as steep as that in Grindelwald."

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 138 pts.
2. Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Swiss, 125.
3. Wilfried Drexler, Austria, 112.
4. Christa Schmuck, W. Germany, 97.

1. Monika Kaserer, 74.
2. Kathy Krutner, Canada, 72.
3. Pauline Serfaty, France, 71.
4. Wilfried Drexler, Austria, 70.
5. Brigitte Tschann, Austria, 64.
6. Trudi Treibl, W. Germany, 59.

Kansas Gives Notre Dame No. 1 Scare

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The pressure of being No. 1 almost caught up with Notre Dame right away.

The Fighting Irish, who stunned UCLA last Saturday to break the Bruins' record 88-game winning streak and were rewarded with the No. 1 ranking in the nation, last night almost saw it appear in their first game since a big victory.

Notre Dame blew most of a 14-point half-time lead and had to go on to defeat Kansas, 76-60, before a screaming crowd of 60 at Allen Fieldhouse in Kansas City.

Freddie Freeman, Notre Dame's layup with 1 minute 40 left, made it 76-60, the winning shot for Notre Dame.

He Irish seemed to be in control as they took a 49-35 lead at half, but Kansas came back in a three-minute span and edged out 61-59.

The Jayhawks' Tommy 1 and Norm Cox fouled out. Notre Dame pulled away to 61 lead.

K. Suttle, who scored 19 of one-high 37 points in the half, rallied Kansas again in the second half, 74-72, 7:15 left. Dantley then for his clinching basket.

At 1:33 points, pulled down and Dantley's missed 4 with 39 seconds left. Kansas' hopes of an upset.

Top games last night, ranked North Carolina by David Thompson's downed North Carolina, No. 5 Maryland beat Cincinnati 81-73, 61st-ranked Marquette rallied to edge No. 9 North State, 54-52, and Kansas defeated Nebraska, 73-65.

College Basketball

East
Iowa 72, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.

South
Iowa 72, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.

Southwest
Iowa 72, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.
Iowa 71, DePaul 46.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games
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